

Labor Threatens Split With Baker Over Uniforms

War Department Accused of Discriminating Against Unions

Workers Here Idle

Conditions in Garment Trade in New York Force Conference To-day

[Staff Correspondence]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—On the question as to who shall make uniforms for the army, organized labor now threatens to split with the Administration. To date Samuel Gompers has successfully sat upon the lid, but the situation created by the demands of the garment workers of New York that they be given work is increasing the discomfort of the position.

The charge is that the War Department has discriminated against union labor in awarding contracts for uniforms. This charge has been made repeatedly. Only the influence of Gompers and the appeal of the President for united effort prevented its being made on the floor of the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor in Buffalo.

Since that convention efforts have been made to settle the air. Secretary Baker will make another attempt to-morrow, when he will meet with representatives (1) of the several unions involved, (2) the board of control of labor standards for army uniforms, and (3) Samuel Gompers.

The board of control of labor standards for army uniforms is a non-statutory body. It is made up of Mrs. Florence Kelley, of New York; Louis E. Kirstein, of Boston, and Captain Walter E. Krueser, of the quartermaster's department. No complaint is made against the army member, but the civilian majority of two is accused by the unions affiliated with the American Federation of having discriminated against its members and those who employ them, in favor of a union largely papist in its membership, that acts as an outlaw in labor circles.

Shoe Question Involved
 Wrapped up with the question of uniforms is the question of shoes, though this is not likely to come to the front immediately. In the case of shoes, as in uniforms, charges are current that factories equipped for making shoes and employing union help are idle, while factories in the past engaged in making sandals, slippers and work of that class have been given large contracts.

Indirectly, friction within the department also figures in the controversy. The friction is due to that which, for lack of a better name, is here known as the "settlement-house" crowd in the War Department. This is a group of milions, some with titles and others without, who have been placed in various positions of authority by Mr. Baker, himself in earlier days a settlement worker. This group has had the thing of every matter in which the interest of labor and supplies enters, and is said from the start to have antagonized both organized labor and manufacturing interests. The charge has been freely bruited about Washington that it has upheld the radical-socialist-papist element in the labor movement. It has also created feeling within the department by overruling the quartermaster's office in the placing of contracts and laying down terms on which work, needed in a hurry, should be done.

Officers Compelled to Obey
 Instances are cited where members of this group have given orders to men high in the army, and when the officers receiving the order has failed or refused to obey Secretary Baker is said to have compelled obedience to the order.

Nominally the case which comes up for adjustment before Mr. Baker to-morrow is that of Mark Cowan & Co., of New York. This house, one of the largest manufacturers of uniforms in the world, is making army and navy uniforms and employing Federation of labor members on the work. Some are members of the United Garment Workers. Others are members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. It was neither of these, but the Amalgamated Association, that declared a strike against Mark Cowan & Co., after which that firm could get no more work. Some weeks ago the promise was made that the ban would be lifted. To date this action has not been taken, but this failure to act would not have precipitated any serious row had not the unemployed of New York made their might known through mass meetings of protest.

War Savings Stamps

A Hoarded Dollar is a Slacker—F. A. Vanderlip.

War Stamp Sales \$823,361 This Week

Purchases Increase 300 Per Cent Over First Seven Days

—Society Women Aid

The purchase of war thrift stamps at the New York Postoffice has increased 300 per cent during the last week over the first nine days of the campaign.

From December 1, the opening day, to December 12, stamps to the amount of \$823,361.70 were sold. From December 12 to yesterday, \$113,975.70 worth were taken up. The total for the last week is \$823,361.70.

Representatives of 469 women's organizations in New York City gathered yesterday at 51 Chambers Street, headquarters of the War Savings Committee, to outline plans for assisting in the campaign.

Among those who pledged hearty support to the movement were: Mrs. Cortlandt B. Barnes, Evangeline Booth, Mrs. William Grant Brown, Mrs. Henry Bruere, Miss Alice Hill, Chittenden, Miss Agnes De Lima, Miss Mary E. Dreier, Mrs. William Einstein, Miss Katherine Emmet, Miss Virginia Furman, Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, Mrs. John Glenn, Miss Edith M. Hadley, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. William Henry Hays, Mrs. F. B. Hoffman, Miss Caroline Lewis, Mrs. James B. Cushman, Miss Maude E. Miner, Mrs. Ernest Poole, Miss Virginia Potter, Mrs. Ogden Reid, Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, Mrs. F. Louis Slade, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. Mary Simkhovitch, Mrs. Nathan Straus, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Miss Maude Wetmore and Mrs. John Francis Yawger.

Banks Asked to Cash Liberty Coupons Free

Secretary McAdoo Urges Service as a Patriotic Duty

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Secretary McAdoo to-night called upon all banks of the country to cash Liberty Bond coupons without charge, saying that he had been informed that a few banks and trust companies were collecting money for the service. Mr. McAdoo pointed out that the coupons are payable at any Federal Reserve bank or Sub-Treasury as well as at the Treasury Department here, and that any national bank which is a general depository of government funds is required to cash the coupons without charge.

"Though I realize," said Mr. McAdoo, "that the service rendered by banks and trust companies in cashing coupons is a substantial one, I am confident that no bank or trust company, which is a depository of the proceeds of Liberty bonds or Treasury certificates of indebtedness, will make a charge for collecting the coupons and paying the cash to the holder, and it is my earnest hope that even those banks and trust companies which have not become such depositories will perform this service without charge as a patriotic duty."

U. S. Treaty Pleases Swiss

Text of New Commercial Pact Published in Berne

BERNE, Dec. 18.—The text of the new commercial treaty with the United States was published in Switzerland to-day and caused an excellent impression everywhere. All the Swiss newspapers express the warmest gratitude of the Swiss people to President Wilson and the American government. The "Hunt" says:

"America has acted toward Switzerland as a real friend in need."

According to the "Bund," the Swiss grain stocks had been reduced to about 5,000 cars of wheat, so that without American assistance Switzerland was approaching serious food difficulties.

Allies Recognize Paes

PARIS, Dec. 19.—The British and French ministers at Lisbon have placed themselves in communication with Dr. Sidonio Paes, head of the new government in Portugal, according to the "Temps" to-day.

This recognition of the existing situation, which has been participated in by the Italian and Belgian ministers, is by way of preparation for formal recognition of the new government, the newspaper explains.

Dr. Paes, it is noted, has seized every opportunity to declare that Portugal is resolved vigorously to continue the war against Germany.

Enemy Aliens Urged to Spread U. S. Propaganda

Marshal McCarthy Enthusiastically Greeted by Germans and Austrians

Points Out Their Duty

Reminds Them of Opportunities They Have Enjoyed Under American Flag

United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy set several hundred alien enemies at work last night on a propaganda to convert other alien enemies to America's side in the war.

He spoke at a meeting called by the Kip's Bay Neighborhood Association in the public school at 228 East Fifty-seventh Street. It was one of the largest meetings thus far held in connection with the new movement to enlist the loyal support of Germans and Austrians in this country.

Just before Marshal McCarthy spoke J. P. Wischusen, a German-American, told the audience that the German-Americans and the Austrian-Americans in the United States should send a message to the people of Germany and Austria, telling them of the real sentiment in America.

United States Not Afraid

"The United States government," Marshal McCarthy said, "is not fearful of any act an alien enemy might commit. The government is fully prepared to handle the situation. This war must not be impeded by alien enemies if the government has to intern every single alien enemy within the borders. Thus far the government has been magnanimous. But it is prepared to handle the situation just as brutally, just as hard-fistedly, as the case requires."

"You didn't come 3,500 miles to build a home in the midst of new scenery. You came here because you knew you would find what you could not find in Germany. You found this land of the free."

"You know that in Germany no man can attain a high place in the government, rise higher than a captain in the army, become an admiral in the navy, if your parents were poor. But here, in America, the native-born son of the poorest naturalized German has a chance of becoming President. Go forth to-night and remind the alien enemies why they came to these shores."

Applause that lasted more than a minute was the crowd's answer to Mr. Wischusen's suggestion that loyal naturalized citizens and appreciative alien enemies report to the government such persons as they know to be anti-American at heart.

Porto Rican Jailed For Attack on War

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Dec. 19.—Vicente Balbas, editor of "Revista de las Antillas," who was found guilty recently by a jury in the United States District Court on four out of five charges in connection with articles appearing in his newspaper, was sentenced to-day to eight years' imprisonment and a fine of \$4,000—two years and \$1,000 on each of the counts.

The court ordered that Balbas shall be confined in the prison at Atlanta. He will be the first Federal prisoner ever sent to prison outside the island. Balbas attempted to convince Porto Ricans by a series of articles in his paper that they had no interest in the war and that their call to the colors was illegal.

20 Governors Say Dry Bill Will Pass in Their States

All Predict Passage of National Prohibition Amendment—Four, Now "Wet," Forecast Reversal—Nine of Twenty-one in License Column Must Be Won Over if Measure Is to Become a Law

Telegrams from the Governors of twenty states of the Union, sent to The Tribune last night at its request, show not only a remarkable unanimity of opinion forecasting the passage of the national prohibition amendment, but also a decided swing in four states at present in the "wet" column toward no license.

Every one of the twenty Governors predicted the indorsement in his state of the dry amendment, some forecasting overwhelming majorities. Of the twenty states represented in The Tribune's poll, four are "wet"—Florida, Nevada, Texas and Wyoming. The heads of these states expressed hardly less confidence in the passage of the amendment than the Governors of the "dry" states.

Twenty-seven Are Now "Bone Dry"

Twenty-seven of the forty-eight states are now "bone dry." To secure national prohibition, the legislatures of thirty-six states must adopt the Sheppard amendment before 1925. Unless this comes about, the war against liquor will be set back twenty years. As the present "dry" states are expected to approve the amendment almost without exception, the fate of the whole movement rests with the twenty-one "wet" states, nine of which must fall into the "dry" column to bring national prohibition.

The progress of the amendment will be apparent during the coming year in only thirteen states, whose legislatures will meet in regular session. Of these Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, Mississippi and New Mexico already are prohibition states, though in the first two states the liquor forces seem to be gaining ground and may swing them back to license.

Issue Divided in Eight States

In the other eight states whose legislatures meet in 1918—Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio and Vermont—the issue is divided, with two inclining toward prohibition, two toward license and the rest in doubt. On the stronghold of liquor forces, may depend that of several other states.

The results so far of The Tribune's poll, as shown in the telegrams of twenty Governors, are as follows:

Arizona: Gov. T. E. Campbell—Arizona heartily indorses national prohibition amendment. Our indorsement dates from January 1, 1915, when, by a very large majority, this state went in the dry column, where it will remain forever.

Arkansas: Gov. C. H. Brough—People of Arkansas heartily indorse national prohibition amendment. We have bone dry law in our state and it works admirably. In my opinion, the next Legislature will ratify the amendment.

Florida: Gov. S. J. Catts—My opinion regarding the chance of adoption by Florida of the prohibition amendment is that Florida will go three-fourths to five-eighths in favor of state wide and national prohibition. Florida is ready not only to see the Congress of the United States give us national prohibition, but anxious to have the President declare he will give it to us immediately, so the breweries of this country may have their meatless and wheelless days as well as ours.

Idaho: Gov. Moses Alexander—Prohibition amendment will be adopted and ratified in Idaho beyond any doubt.

Kansas: Gov. Arthur Capper—Kansas will adopt the prohibition

Where Volunteer War Workers Are Needed

Do you who have to stay at home want to do your bit? The Tribune, through this column, will help you.

The Tribune invites the war work societies to voice their needs in this column. It extends an equally cordial invitation to the stay-at-home patriot who wants to work for his country.

Address all appeals for help or for war work to the City Editor, New York Tribune, 154 Nassau Street.

Volunteers now are wanted at the following places:

Women are wanted by the national office of the Fatherless Children of France Fund, at 645 Fifth Avenue, to work in the mail order department filling orders for Christmas cards. The office is open every day from 9 to 5 o'clock.

Women in any way connected with the stage are wanted by the Stage Women's War Relief to work in a department of the organization which makes wind-proof jackets for the soldiers. Jackets are made from old leather, and workers are needed to sew, cut patterns and to attend to correspondence. Apply at Room 902, 306 Fifth Avenue, any time from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. on week days and 10 to 1 on Saturdays.

Intelligent men and women are wanted at once to act as volunteer aids to the legal advisory board in the administration of the draft. They are asked to schedule themselves for so many hours of the day or evening so many days a week to go to the local law boards attached to the district exemption boards and help registrants answer the questions on the draft questionnaires now being sent out.

There is a special need as well for stenographers who will volunteer their services during the day, and also for interpreters, notably of Greek. Apply to the local law board attached to the exemption board in your district or to

Nebraska: Gov. Keith Neville—Prohibition was carried in Nebraska in 1916 by approximately 30,000. It is probable that the state will ratify the amendment.

Nevada: Gov. Boyle (by Sec.)—Governor Boyle has expressed his belief that state-wide prohibition, presented by initiative, will carry in 1918. The Legislature will be elected at the same time.

New Mexico: Gov. W. E. Lindsey—Since the State of New Mexico, at the November election, voted a prohibition constitutional amendment by a majority of more than two to one, I am of the opinion that this state will adopt the national prohibition amendment at the next regular session of its legislature.

N. Carolina: Gov. T. W. Bickett—Amendment will be adopted as soon as the Legislature meets in 1919.

N. Dakota: Gov. L. J. Frazier—North Dakota has had prohibition since statehood and there is no doubt about the national amendment being adopted.

Oregon: Gov. James Withycombe—I believe Oregon will, without question, support the proposed prohibition constitutional amendment.

S. Carolina: Gov. R. I. Manning—I have no doubt that South Carolina will adopt the prohibition amendment. The benefits of liquor restriction adopted by this state have been great and generally recognized. This makes the next step easy.

Tennessee: Gov. T. C. Rye—In my judgment, Tennessee would adopt the prohibition amendment.

Texas: Gov. W. P. Hobby—Each house of the Texas Legislature is about 40 per cent anti and 60 per cent prohibition, thus insuring, at any time the Legislature meets, ratification of the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Utah: Gov. Simon Bamberger—Utah will unquestionably ratify the prohibition amendment at the next session of the Legislature.

Washington: Gov. Ernest Lister—In my opinion, the national prohibition amendment will be adopted by the Legislature of Washington at its next session, which opens January 19.

W. Virginia: Gov. J. C. Cornwell—I am distinctly of the opinion that the national prohibition amendment will be ratified by the State of West Virginia.

Wyoming: Act. Gov. F. L. Houx—The Federal constitutional amendment for prohibition, if submitted, I am certain will be ratified by the next Wyoming Legislature, which will meet in 1919. In November, 1918, the Wyoming electorate will vote on a state constitutional amendment for "bone dry" prohibition. This amendment, if adopted, will become effective January 1, 1920. Its adoption is regarded as beyond a question of doubt. At this time strong pressure is being exerted for a special session of the Legislature to consider statutory prohibition.

The Mayor's Committee on National Defense, Hall of Records, Chambers Street; telephone, Worth 8,500.

Syracuse "Drys" Fuse

Cast Their Fortunes With Those of New National Party

[Special Correspondence]

SYRACUSE, Dec. 19.—The fusion of the Prohibition and the new National party was completed here to-day when members of the State Prohibition Committee passed a resolution to indorse the National party. The vote was 17 to 4 and was decided only after a stormy debate lasting two and a half hours.

A committee of fifteen has been appointed by the National party committee to confer with the Prohibition committee, yet to be appointed. The joint committee of thirty will arrange for a state convention and effect a permanent organization.

A committee of three, with John Spargo as spokesman, visited the State Prohibition Committee to-day. The report of the committee meeting and its action favoring the merging of the two parties was given out in the form of a resolution.

Dudley Field Malone, former Collector of the Port of New York and a member of the National party committee, spoke of the future of the National party, and was appointed, with Wallace Thayer, to confer with the State Prohibition Committee.

U. S. Completes Radio Half Around World

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—A wireless message relayed to-day from Admiral Knight at Cavite, P. I., to Secretary Daniels here announced completion of the chain of government radio stations extending half way round the globe.

From the Philippines the message was flashed 4,700 miles to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, then to the Pacific Coast, and finally across the continent to Arlington. The admiral extended to Mr. Daniels the Christmas and New Year's greetings of the men of the Asiatic Station. The Secretary's response immediately was flashed back to Cavite.

Since Congress made the necessary appropriations for the construction of the stations, five high power plants have been completed at Arlington, San Diego, Barter, Pearl Harbor and Cavite.

ADVERTISEMENT



Evening Suits, \$35, That Strip The Mask From 1918

FOR that jolly blow-front Christmas or New Year's Eve: for the Opera, the Play and Functions of Social and Sartorial Propriety during January—a Stein-Bloch Tailored or Tuxedo Suit.

Distinguished ease; spruce fit; glove-soft materials; remarkable value, as well as the newest style improvements and refinements of 1918, anticipated and anticipated.

Evening Waistcoats, also with trim touches of forthcoming fashions—Carlton, \$5; Regent, \$7.50; Plaza, \$10.

JOHN DAVID
 STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
 Broadway at 32nd Street

New January Numbers of Columbia Records



From Concert Hall to Battle Front goes Percy Grainger.

The popular young Australian pianist, now "doing his bit" in a United States Army Band, is here introduced as an exclusively Columbia artist in his first record, Liszt's "Second Hungarian Rhapsody." An interpretation of charming individuality reproduced with an amazing fidelity that sets a new mark in pianistic recording. A6000—\$1.50



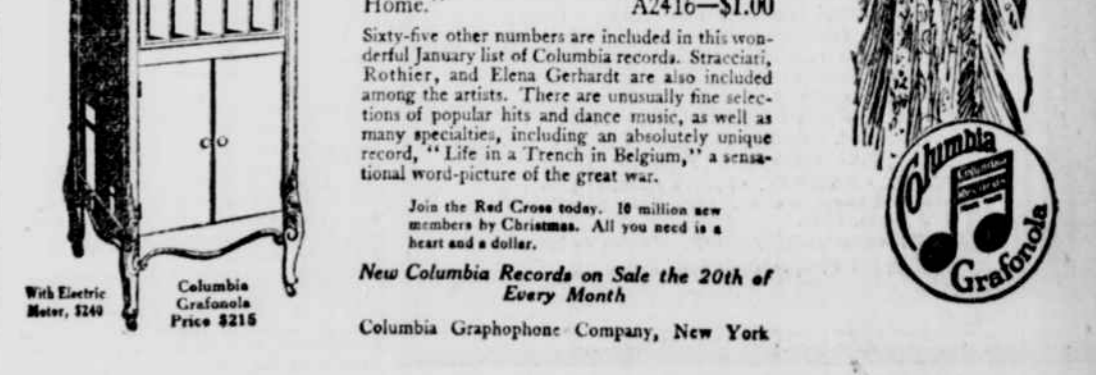
Lazaro—flaming through "Di Quella Pira!"

In this most dramatic song of Verdi's most dramatic opera, Lazaro gives us a thrilling example of the emotional possibilities of the human voice. A record that explains why opera audiences respond with such thunderous applause to Lazaro's singing of this solo. 47211—\$2.00



Barrientos' Loveliest Love Song, "Caro Nome!"

For this record the celebrated Metropolitan Opera soprano has chosen "Caro Nome," from "Rigoletto," an aria that for over half a century has been continuously growing in popularity and adding to Verdi's fame as a master of melody. A beautiful song made more beautiful because a great artist has added simple sincerity of expression to a faultless technique. 48649—\$3.00



The daughter of our President has inherited his sympathetic understanding of the people. She has chosen to devote her genuine artistic talent to the simple songs everybody knows and loves. In a double record she gives this month most appealing renditions of "My Laddie" and "My Old Kentucky Home." A2416—\$1.00

Sixty-five other numbers are included in this wonderful January list of Columbia records. Stracciari, Rother, and Elena Gerhardt are also included among the artists. There are unusually fine selections of popular hits and dance music, as well as many specialties, including an absolutely unique record, "Life in a Trench in Belgium," a sensational word-picture of the great war.

Join the Red Cross today. 10 million new members by Christmas. All you need is a heart and a dollar.

New Columbia Records on Sale the 20th of Every Month

Columbia Graphophone Company, New York

Warm Gloves for Children

Gifts of sure appeal to any boy or girl, big or little.

Warm Mittens
 Gray or brown Mocha and tan Cape, fleece lined, with fur top... 1.50

Gray Mocha, fleece lined, with wrist strap... 1.75

White Kid, with extra-warm fleece lining... 1.50

Warm Gloves
 Tan Cape, fleece lined... 2.00

Gray and brown Mocha, wool lined... 2.50

Khaki Wool Slip-on Gloves, with wrist strap... 1.25

SPECIAL
 for Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls

Genuine Buckskin Gloves with Gauntlet Cuff, extra warm wool lining... 2.50

Centmeri Gloves

400 FIFTH AVE.
 (Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

OF THE THOUSAND DIFFERENT GIFTS IN THE GORHAM SILVERWARE

SELECTIONS, THE MAJORITY OF THEM ARE LOW PRICED, SO THAT THE LESS YOU WISH TO SPEND THE LARGER YOUR OPPORTUNITIES FOR SPENDING IT

GORHAM STERLING SILVERWARE

The Gorham Company

Silversmiths and Goldsmiths

Fifth Avenue at 36th Street

17-19 Maiden Lane